



Borough of Colne



ANNUAL REPORT

for 1965

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Borough



of Colne

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Health Department,
Bank House,
Colne, Lancs.*

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B O R O U G H O F C O L N E

H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

Chairman

Councillor J. Isherwood

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Mrs. M. Craddock

His Worship the Mayor

(Councillor R. Collins, J.P.)

(ex-officio)

Alderman H. Craddock, C.C.

" J. E. Driver

" B. Davidson, J.P.

Councillor P. Birtwistle

" J. Nichols

" A. E. Seed

" P. Somers

" J. Whalley

" Mrs. C. Whittaker, J.P.

B O R O U G H O F C O L N E

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

J. V. DYER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

Chief Public Health Inspector
Abattoir Superintendent :

A. PEARSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (x Ø)

Public Health Inspectors

B. DUERDEN, M.A.P.H.I. (x Ø)
resigned July, 1965

F. WALTON, M.A.P.H.I. (x Ø)
resigned July, 1965

J. V. BIRD, M.A.P.H.I. (x)
Commenced November, 1965

Pupil Public Health Inspector

P. N. Wright

Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk : J. HARRISON

Clerk : MRS. M. BARRITT

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

x Certified Meat and Food Inspector

Ø Certified Smoke Inspector

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present this Annual Report on the Health and Circumstances of our Borough, for the year ending 31st December, 1965.

It has been a period of steady, but unspectacular progress. There was a serious danger of stagnation when two of the Public Health Inspectors resigned together, and it is purely due to the hard and conscientious work of Mr. Pearson, with the pupil, Mr. Wright that essential Public Health services were maintained, until Mr. Bird joined the staff.

Yet again, there has been a movement of people out of the area. Births and deaths have been remarkably constant at about 300 each, for the last five years, but in that time, the estimated population has fallen by 500 or so. Emigration of families either to the sunny south or overseas thus continues, but I wonder how much of the annual total is due to the University trained students not returning on completing their full-time education. Before higher education was so freely available, it was the wealthier families with their roots firmly buried in an area, who sent their children for higher qualifications, to return to the family business eventually. There are not so many such businesses these days, and with so extensive a range of specialities available for study, there just isn't the scope for all our children to find posts in their home areas. We are breeding a new race - technocrats or meritocrats - dreadful words, but a result of this scientific web in which we live these days.

The highest cause of death, as usual, was Coronary Artery disease, the sudden closure of one of the little blood vessels nourishing the actual heart tissue. The causes of this have yet to be established with absolute certainty. Once known, then it will fall to us in the field of Preventive Medicine to help in guarding against this tragedy. One frequently mentioned contributory factor is worry, or stress in this competitive world. But really, the standard of living today is way beyond the imagination of even our grand parents, so why all this worry? Is it because we no longer look back on the bad old days, with relief; but instead look sideways to see what the neighbours have, with envy?

It was an inter-epidemic year for measles, although almost 80 cases were notified. In the previous year there were over 400 notifications. Several children were reported as having scarlet fever, most in their first year at school, when children seem to spend more time at home than being educated, picking up every germ that is going about. In each case the attack was mild, but it was unusual, in that there has been very little scarlet fever about for many years.

Another unusual point has been the increase in requests for help to deal with mice - almost double the average number. There is some evidence that they, and rats, are developing an immunity to the commoner poisons, and if so, this must be a cause for concern, or are we becoming a town of cage-bird and fish owners instead of having pets that need more attention during the working day and the longer holidays we now enjoy?

No housing areas were brought to your notice for recommended slum clearance, but in the meantime most of the existing condemned properties were demolished, with considerable improvement to the various localities.

Progress with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and the Clean Air Acts has been satisfactory.

Disposal of household refuse is a problem and eventually there will be no convenient holes left to fill up. The type of refuse is changing, for example, with more prepackaged goods being purchased in plastic containers which do not decompose in tips. This service may well prove to be one where we should "think big" beyond our local government boundary, and perhaps join with other authorities to thoroughly study and effect a solution.

To my colleagues my sincere thanks for their continued good work and to all Members for their interest.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. V. DYER.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Borough of Colne is well situated, healthy and in excellent natural surroundings, lying between 420 ft. and 800 ft. above sea level. There is good natural drainage and a plentiful water supply.

Approximately 30% of the workers were employed in the textile industry. The other main industries are :- engineering, building and civil engineering, metal goods, leather, construction, transport, professional services, public services and administration, distributive and various miscellaneous services.

The unemployed register at the end of the year was 59 (39 men and 20 women). There has been very little short-time working in the area throughout the year and there is a high level of employment in all industries.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,939
Population (1961 census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,410
Population (Mid Year 1965 estimate)	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,960
No. of inhabited houses end of 1965							
according to Rate Book	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,278
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	£504,988
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£ 1,990

RAINFALL

Rainfall was recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works by a bucket rain gauge (diameter of funnel: 5 inches) and from 6th. May 1963 by a Dines Tilting Syphon Rain Gauge (diameter of funnel: 11.31 inches) which was transferred from Judge Fields.

The height of the rain gauge site above sea level is 422.41 ft.
The top of the bucket gauge is 1 foot above ground level.

The top of the Tilting Gauge is 1'9" above ground level.

Site position - Latitude 53°51' 0" N Longitude 2°11'50" W

Average Annual Rainfall 1924 - 1965 43.94 inches

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL FOR 1965

Month	Depth in Inches	No. of days on which rain fell	
January	6.06	19	
February	0.95	10	Monthly average 4.18"
March	1.77	13	
April	3.71	20	Heaviest rainfall for
May	2.98	15	one month, December-10.31"
June	2.44	16	
July	4.64	18	Heaviest rainfall for
August	3.54	20	one day, 31st. October-1.41"
September	6.00	19	
October	3.36	10	Lowest rainfall for one
November	4.39	15	month, February - 0.95"
December	10.31	24	
TOTAL	50.15	199	

T E M P E R A T U R E

Thermometer moved from Cemetery to Judge Fields, 1st. October, 1947.

Highest Temperature, 1935 - 1965	16th. August 1947	...	95 ⁰ F
Lowest Temperature, 1935 - 1965	20th. January 1940	...	5 ⁰ F
Maximum Temperature 1965	4th. May	...	78 ⁰ F
Minimum Temperature 1965	1st. & 2nd. March	...	10 ⁰ F

This information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1965

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per thousand
Legitimate	265	140	125	of the estimated
Illegitimate	32	15	17	resident population
<hr/>				
Totals	297	155	142	15.7
<hr/>				
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS				12.1
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female	Rate per thousand
Legitimate	5	3	2	total births
Illegitimate	1	-	1	(live and still)
<hr/>				
	6	3	3	19.8
<hr/>				
DEATHS	269	125	144	Death Rate per thousand
				of the estimated resident
				population = 14.2
1965 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.21) = 18.9				
1965 " death-rate (" " 0.96) = 13.6				
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:-				
	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	9	5	4	
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
<hr/>				
Totals	11	6	5	
DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:-				
All infants per 1,000 live births				37.0
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE:-				
	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	8	4	4	
Illegitimate	1	-	1	
<hr/>				
Totals	9	4	5	
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE per 1,000 live births .. 30.3				
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE:-				
	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	8	4	4	
Illegitimate	1	-	1	
<hr/>				
	9	4	5	
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY:- Mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. 30.3				
PERINATAL MORTALITY:- Still births and deaths under 1 week of age .. 15				
Mortality rate per 1,000 total live & still births 49.5				
MATERNAL MORTALITY:- Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. Nil				
Mortality rate per 1,000 total(live & still)births Nil				

COMPARATIVE TABLE

BOROUGH OF COLNE	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No.of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1,000 live births
Population 18,960											
Year 1965	297	15.7	269	14.2	6	20	Nil	Nil	11	37	30.3
Year 1964	293	15.4	291	15.3	6	20	Nil	Nil	3	10	10
Year 1963	281	14.6	279	14.5	6	21	Nil	Nil	9	32	18
Year 1962	320	16.5	299	15.4	7	21	Nil	Nil	7	22	19
Year 1961	312	16.0	342	17.6	11	34	Nil	Nil	8	26	22
Year 1960	282	14.4	316	16.1	11	38	Nil	Nil	8	28	14
Average 5 years 1960 - 64	-	15.3	-	15.8	-	27	-	Nil	-	24	17

1965 adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.21) = 18.9 per 1,000

1965 adjusted death-rate (" " 0.96) = 13.6 per 1,000

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1965

(Registrar General's Official Returns, 1965)

All Causes - 269 Males 125 Females 144

CAUSES OF DEATH					MALES	FEMALES
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	1	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	1	-
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	-	1
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	-	-
8	Measles	..	..	..	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	1	-
10	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	5	7
11	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	7	-
12	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	-	7
13	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	-	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	..	..	..	8	13
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	1	3
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	1	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	22	26
18	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	31	26
19	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	1	4
20	Other heart disease	..	..	..	10	15
21	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	6	8
22	Influenza	..	..	..	-	-
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	3	5
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	8	7
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	-	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	3	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	-	-
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	-	-
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	1	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	1	1
32	Other defined and ill defined diseases	..	..	..	9	12
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	1	1
34	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	4
35	Suicide	..	..	..	2	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	-	-
					125	144

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1965

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population					Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 total (Live & Still) Births		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	Cancer (Lung & Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-natal Mortality	Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	Due to abortion	Total
COLNE	18.9	0.36	13.6	0.05	NIL	0.36	2.37	37.0	30.3	NIL	NIL	NIL
Estimated population mid 1965 18,960		19.8 (a)										
ENGLAND AND WALES	18.1	0.29	11.5	0.042	0.006	0.55	1.67	19.0	13.0	0.19	0.06	0.25
Estimated home population mid 1965 47,762,800		15.7 (a)										

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

I N F A N T M O R T A L I T Y

1965 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.
Compiled from Official Registrations.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	7	1	-	-	8	1	1	-	1	11
Congenital Malformation	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Foetal Anoxia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infantile Convulsion	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1965 is 37.0 per 1,000 live births. There is an increase of 26.8 per 1,000 on the figure for 1964 and is 18.0 per 1,000 above the rate for the country as a whole.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

BIRTHS -

The number of live births registered during the year was 297. Of these, 155 were males and 142 females. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population is an increase of 0.3 on the previous year, and is 0.4 more than the average for the previous five years. The adjusted birth-rate is 18.9 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 1.21.

STILL BIRTHS -

The still-birth rate is 4.1 per thousand total (live and still)births more than that of the country as a whole.

DEATHS -

The number of deaths registered was 269 of which 125 were males and 144 females. The death-rate is 14.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population, representing a decrease of 1.1 on the previous year, and is 1.6 less than the average for the previous five years. The adjusted death-rate is 13.6 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 0.96.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1965

Heart diseases, diseases of the blood vessels and cancer were again the principal causes of death in Colne.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

In subsequent sections full details are found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Borough for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Lancashire County Council is responsible for many of these services, under the National Health Services Act but day to day administration is delegated to the No.6 Divisional Health Committee on which Colne Borough has three representatives.

Liaison between County Council services and District Council services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Divisional Medical Officer.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and pathological examinations are carried out for Colne Corporation at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston. The undermentioned examinations were undertaken during 1965:-

<u>Bacteriological:-</u>	<u>No. examined</u>
Milk - Methylene Blue Reduction Test	20
Milk - Biological Tests	73
Milk - Phosphatase Test	4
Milk - Turbidity Test	1
Water	32
Ice Cream	10
	<hr/>
	140
	<hr/>

Pathological:-

Nil during 1965

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951, SECTION 47 (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.)

No action was found to be necessary under this section during the year.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley & District Hospital Management Committee of the North-West Regional Hospital Board, and action is taken by them to secure adequate hospital treatment for the varying needs of the people.

The general hospitals in Burnley and district available to Colne residents are:-

Hartley Hospital, Colne
Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson
General Hospital, Burnley
Victoria Hospital, Burnley
Marsden Hospital, Burnley

There is also Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

The following Meternity Hospitals are also available:-

Christiana Hartley Maternity Home, Colne
Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley.

THE CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The Christiana Hartley Maternity Home in Barrowford Road serves the Borough of Colne and the neighbouring districts.

The accommodation available consists of 14 maternity beds and 2 isolation beds. The maternity block contains 2 labour wards, sterilisation room, nursery and duty room. There is also an ante-natal clinic, observation block, kitchen and laundry.

PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature infants are retained in the Maternity Home until their progress is equal to that of a child born at full term pregnancy.

Premature babies born at home can be admitted to the Maternity Home or hospital if the home conditions are unsuitable. The midwife has access to special equipment maintained at the Divisional Health Offices for premature babies, should it be necessary.

THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The Clinic is situated to the East of the main building of the Home, from which it is entirely separate. The accommodation consists of a waiting room and sanitary accommodation, dressing cubicles, laboratory and two consulting rooms.

Sessions are held bi-weekly on Wednesday and Friday afternoons for patients seeking admission to the Home. General practitioners attend their own patients at the Clinic by appointment. In addition, sessions are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Albert Road, by the County Midwives for patients having babies in their own homes. These are held weekly on Thursday mornings from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance and sitting case cars are provided, and, where long distances are involved, arrangements may be made for conveyance by train. All drivers and attendants have completed the County Council Training Programme. Resuscitation apparatus, and other essential equipment, is carried in all ambulances.

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is conducted at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

The number of Colne patients on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st. was 116 - the same as for 1964.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males	55	11
Females	42	8
	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 19

The following services are also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

These are held at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley as follows:-

	<u>Males and Females</u>
Tuesday	... 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Friday	... 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

HEARING AID REPAIR SERVICE

This service is available in the Welfare Centre, Bank House, on the first and third Friday of each month from 10.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. Appointments for repairs must be made through the Hospital Secretary, Burnley General Hospital.

CHIROPODY

A Chiropody Service for Old Age Pensioners is available on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays by appointment at Bank House.

CONVALESCENT HOME CARE

Arrangements are made by the County Council for the convalescent care of persons recovering from illness who are no longer in need of medical treatment.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Regular examinations are made in schools by the County staff and advice given at the various clinics held for school children.

CLINICS

The following clinics are held for Colne children -

Clinic	Where held	Day and Time
Child Welfare	Bank House	Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon (Doctor in attendance) Wednesday - 2 to 4 p.m.
Chiropody	Bank House	Monday, Tuesday and Friday
Dental	Bank House	Monday and Wednesday
Minor Ailments	Bank House	Daily - 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Ophthalmic	Bank House	Monday - a.m.
Orthopaedic	Health Centre Leeds Rd., Nelson	Third Friday each month - p.m.
Orthoptic	Bank House	First Friday each month - p.m.
Immunisation: - Anti-Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus Vaccination: - Anti- Poliomyelitis Anti Smallpox	Bank House	As for Child Welfare As for Child Welfare

SALE OF BABY FOOD

Baby Food, National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice are sold at Bank House at the following times: -

Wednesday	9 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

CHILD WELFARE

There are five Health Visitors appointed by the County Council visiting mothers and children in the Colne area.

The accommodation at the Welfare Clinic, Bank House, consists of one consulting room, two dressing and weighing rooms, a kitchen and a large waiting room.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two Day Nurseries under the administration of the County Council.

The one at North Valley Road accommodates 60 children and that at Haverholt 48 children.

Newtown Nursery School, which is under the control of the Education Authority, accommodates a total of 60 children.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

(under Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936)

The Welfare of children has long been the concern and interest of this local authority and, in spite of the powers to act being transferred to the County Council, the interest is always present.

Information of cases of neglect or cruelty, or both reaches the Department through very many channels - School Nurses, Teachers, Education Welfare Officers and on many occasions through neighbours. All rumours or reports are investigated. Warnings are issued if necessary and close watch is kept on the case or cases. If all this fails to produce the desired effect, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector is communicated with, and he visits the house. Usually, this has a salutary effect. In all cases where warnings have been issued or there has been a suspicion of neglect, close supervision is maintained.

CHILDREN'S ACT 1948

By the provision of this Act, certain classes of children come under the care of the Children's Department of the County Council. The Department is responsible for children who are for one reason or another deprived of the normal care of their parents. The Children are cared for in children's homes, residential nurseries, hostels and foster homes.

PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Unmarried mothers and their children are catered for in Mother and Baby Homes administered by Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations, who work in close co-operation with the County Council.

MENTAL HEALTH

Two Male and one Female Welfare Officers are available for dealing with mentally sick and mentally subnormal persons. The North East Lancashire Association for Mental Health and the local branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children are both active in the area. Information and advice can be obtained from the Divisional Health Office.

The Boulsworth Hostel and the adjacent Ecroyd Training Centre for mentally handicapped persons were opened in 1965, the first providing accommodation for 60 men and women.

The Ecroyd Centre also provides the venue for a social club which is assisted by voluntary workers and meets each Thursday evening.

HOME NURSING

District Nurses of the Divisional Health Staff are assigned to the Borough for this service.

MIDWIFERY

There are three Midwives appointed by the County Council, practising in the Borough.

HOME HELP

Enquiries for home help are referred to the Home Help Organiser. This service includes a scheme of night and evening help.

LOAN OF MEDICAL COMFORTS

The County Council Clinic in Leeds Road, Nelson is open for the loan of medical comforts at the undermentioned times:-

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. - Mondays to Fridays

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948Burial of the Dead

It is the duty of a Local Authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of the body of a person who has died or been found dead in their area where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made.

Arrangements were made for the burial of the body of one elderly man.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS, SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS
GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS
IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1897.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1905.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1921.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1933.
 Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.
 Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (No.14)
 Act, 1903.
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Sections 17,22,81,
 85 and 94)
 Public Health Act, 1925, part II (Streets and Buildings)
 Housing of the Rural Workers Scheme approved by the Minister
 of Health, 12th. February, 1929, as amended by Housing (Rural
 Workers) Act, 1942.
 Borough of Colne (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1932.
 Stationers' and Booksellers' Exemption Order, 1913.
 Closing Order for Butchers' Shops, 1921.
 The Colne (Food) Order, 1950.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS:-

New Streets, 1925.
 Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, 1908.
 Bye-Laws with respect to Private Slaughterhouses, 1908.
 Public Slaughterhouse Bye-Laws, 1933.
 Public Slaughterhouse (Regulations) 1932.
 Bye-Laws with respect to Offensive Trades, 1934.
 Bye-Laws with respect to Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1936.
 Bye-Laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938
 for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions
 and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and
 Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, 1950.
 Building Bye-Laws, 1956 and 1957.
 Bye-Laws for the Good Rule and Government and Prevention of
 Nuisances in the Borough, 1957.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence of infectious diseases was very low during 1965. The total number of notifications received was 84, 75 of these being cases of measles.

VACCINATION

SMALLPOX - It is to be regretted that such a large number of parents do not accept the vaccination of their children against smallpox. With the increasing number of people travelling by air, and thus getting from one spot on the globe to another in a matter of hours, the chance of smallpox being introduced into our area is very much greater. This was demonstrated by the very serious outbreaks in several parts of the Country during early 1962. I would strongly urge parents to have their babies vaccinated. This is now generally carried out in the second year.

TUBERCULOSIS - B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Guérin) vaccination against tuberculosis was again offered to school children who had reached the age of 13 years. The response was very good, B.C.G. vaccination gives protection against tuberculosis, and protection is very necessary as there are still many undiscovered cases.

Since March, 1962 vaccination has been offered to children of 13 years and upwards, and to students at universities and colleges.

POLIOMYELITIS - Protection against Poliomyelitis was offered to persons from the age of 6 months to 40 years and to expectant mothers of all ages. Three oral doses are necessary with an interval of 4 weeks between each dose. The response has been very satisfactory.

A fourth dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infant school.

IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS - Clinics for active immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are held weekly at the School Clinic, Bank House. Though diphtheria is a rare disease, and whooping cough is on the decline, there is no room for complacency. Parents are exhorted to have all their children immunised, for it is only by doing so that these diseases can be effectively prevented. A booster dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infants school.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

DURING THE YEAR 1965

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED										TOTAL DEATHS
		AGE PERIODS - YEARS										
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age un-known	
Scarlet Fever	6	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles (excluding Rubella)	75	3	17	18	12	15	10	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown					
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- post infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis :-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Respiratory	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other notifiable diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cases	84											

TUBERCULOSIS

It has not been found necessary to enforce the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, with reference to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade.

New patients and mortality during 1965

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1965

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my twelfth annual report on the environmental services provided by this Department.

STAFF SHORTAGE

Mr. B. Duerden and Mr. F. Walton, the two additional Public Health Inspectors, left the Corporation's service in July, 1965 to take other posts. Mr. Duerden had been with us for 9 years and had played an important part in the Department's role of providing a meat inspection service, in the post war slum clearance programme and in the creation of the first smoke control areas. Mr. Walton had been with the Department for nearly 2 years. A period of 4 months elapsed before a replacement commenced duties, in the person of Mr. V. Bird. The remaining vacancy was to be held open for the pupil Public Health Inspector who would be taking his final examinations in the summer of 1966.

To our two former colleagues go our best wishes for their future careers and we give a warm welcome to the new member of our staff.

A difficult time was experienced from July onwards. Our programme of work was abandoned and replaced by stop gap efforts to cope with complaints and meat inspection. It is likely that 1966 will be a very lean year and it may be a considerable time before the momentum of early 1965 is recaptured.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

One further area was created a smoke control area during 1965. This was one decided on in 1963 but which had suffered delay because of the changed conditions imposed by the Government when it was realised that gas coke would become a scarcer fuel over the years. The target date of the 1st. August, 1965 passed by with much of the work of converting fireplaces still to do. The delay was partly due to our desire to demonstrate under working conditions, modern appliances of the type qualifying for grant. Two Council houses in an appropriate part of the town became available for demonstration purposes and were well patronised for a week in March. Much good came out of this.

A further area, the survey of which had been completed before the loss of staff, was presented to the Committee later in the year and met with a dubious approval. Doubts were not in the minds of members the importance of extending the area of the town under smoke control. The issue was solely on whether we could afford to spend from income a larger sum of money towards a bigger area, as presented for their approval, than we had previously dealt with in the first three smoke control areas. The decision was made to reduce the size of the area submitted for approval. Ministry approval and confirmation of the Order was given in April 1966.

I have written at length on this topic because I want you to consider the long term implications. The original target date for completing the major built up area of the town was 1976. The planned programme for the first five years envisaged starting with two or three small areas to 'get the wheels working' and then to create larger areas in later years. If a figure of 350 houses is to be regarded as a ceiling in any one year then the final objective date will not be earlier than 1981.

Is this what we want?

PROGRESS WITH CLEARANCE AREAS

Confirmation of the Greenfield Road Clearance Order was received in January, 1965. The greater part of the 98 houses awaiting demolition during the year were still standing at the year end. I am very pleased to be able to report that all of these were demolished early in 1966.

Although no clearance orders were made during the year, most of the houses in Middle Street were acquired by agreement by the Council for eventual demolition and at the time of writing, negotiations for the remaining ones are well in hand.

I would like to conclude my report by again offering my thanks to Committee Members, other Chief Officials in Corporation Departments and my own staff for the help and assistance they have given me during the year

A. PEARSON

Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCESWATER SUPPLY

The North Calder Water Board supplies Colne, Nelson and district with water.

The town's water is obtained from a catchment area of 780 acres near at hand on Emmott Moor and feeds the Laneshaw Reservoir which has a capacity of 75 million gallons.

The reservoir is well situated, 858 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Corn Close Borehole, with pumping plant, was completed in 1937. The capacity of the borehole is 40,000 gallons per hour.

The supply is adequate and of excellent quality, giving satisfactory bacteriological and chemical analyses.

The following examinations were made during the year:-

(a) Raw Water	Bacteriological Examinations	36
(b) Water going into supply where treatment is installed -		
	Bacteriological Examinations	218
	Chemical Analyses	34

Chlorination plant installed in the Laneshaw Filter House, during 1942, treats both the low level and high level supplies.

Filtration is carried out by Bell and Candy mechanical pressure filters.

Plumbo-solvent action is nil.

Mains extensions to 128 new houses, 3 new shops and 2 existing houses have been laid. Reservicing work under an assisted scheme has given improved supplies to numerous older houses in various parts of the town.

The water in the outlet main from the open-service reservoir at Bents is re-chlorinated.

Number of houses and business premises with piped supplies:-

Direct from mains (a) Dwellinghouses	7392
(b) Business premises	867

There are no supplies by means of standpipe.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HARDNESS OF WATER
FOR COLNE 1965

	Parts per 100,000
High Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	4.8
- Permanent - After boiling	<u>1.1</u>
	<u>5.9</u>
Low Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	3.2
- Permanent - After boiling	<u>1.4</u>
	<u>4.6</u>

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Forty-two dwellings obtain their water from private sources. These are mainly farmhouses and country cottages.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are approximately 40 miles of sewers within the area.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewage disposal are concentrated at the Sewage Purification Works in Burnley Road.

The construction of these Works was completed during 1961. The treatment now comprises grit removal, detritus maceration, primary settlement in two circular settlement tanks, primary and secondary filters with recirculation and humus tank treatment of the filter effluent. The sludge from the primary tanks and the humus tanks is collected in sludge wells, conditioned with lime and copperas and pressed in filter presses to remove the excess water. The pressed sludge is stored at the Works and sold for agricultural purposes.

No sewer extensions were carried out during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire Rivers Authority is responsible for the supervision and protection of the rivers and streams in the area and, where necessary their attention is directed to cases of river pollution.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There were 21 pail closets and 41 privies still in use in the area at the end of the year. In most of these cases there is an adequate supply of water, but no sewer available. Conversions to the water carriage system would necessitate the provisions of a septic tank and filter, but due care should be taken before installations are carried out, to ensure that land and ditches are not fouled by the effluents.

In September, 1958 for a period of three years, the Council made available a Grant towards the cost of converting a pail closet to a fresh water closet. In October, 1961 and again in 1964 this period was extended for a further three years. The Grant is £25, or half the cost of conversion, whichever is the lower. Two grants of £25 each were paid during the year.

The conversion of 118 waste-water closets into fresh water closets has been carried out during the year under review.

Late in 1964 the Corporation Grant of £7.10.0. per conversion was increased to £10.10.0. A grant was given in 79 instances. The other 39 conversions comprised part of improvement schemes submitted to the Council for approval, and the cost of the work involved qualified for Standard or Improvement Grants under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

At the end of the year there were still 1520 waste-water closets within the Borough. Their conversion is the greatest outstanding sanitary improvement needed.

Conversions and additions in 1965:-

Waste W.Cs. to fresh W.Cs.	..	..	118
Waste W.Cs. abolished	..	..	9
Privy Closets to fresh W.Cs.	..	..	-
Pail Closets to fresh W.Cs.	..	..	6
Additional fresh W.Cs. provided	..		158
Water Closets abolished	..	..	6

Various types existing at the end of 1965:-

	F.W.CS.	W.W.CS.	Privies	Pails
Dwellinghouses	6896	1502	39	21
Factories, Offices & Lock-up Shops	961	10	-	-
Sunday Schools and Institutions	140	-	2	-
Day Schools	160	-	-	-
Public Buildings Offices, etc.	142	8	-	-
Totals	8299	1520	41	21

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse is collected from approximately 7,500 bins at houses and other buildings, and is transported in two Karrier Bantam and one Shelvoke and Drewry 'Fore and Aft Tipping Body' and one Karrier 'Fore and Aft' Tipping Body Refuse collector vehicles. A weekly collection of house refuse is maintained.

Refuse disposal was carried out solely by controlled tipping at Knotts Lane, Byron Road and Whitewalls Tips.

Street cleansing is carried out by a Karrier Motor Sweeper and by Collectors, working on the "beat" system with "Orderly" trucks.

Gullies are emptied by a Karrier "Yorkshire" Gully Emptyer. Septic tanks are emptied at owners' request and cost, by the same means. There are no cesspools to be cleansed as a rate borne charge.

The majority of the pail closets are emptied weekly by the Corporation but there are a number of pail and privy closets in the more inaccessible parts of the district which are emptied by the occupiers.

This service is administered by the Borough Engineer to whom I am indebted for most of this information.

The following is a summary of the 4,663 inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year:-

Houses re defects (complaints, etc.)..	..	..	..	..	..	..	830
" re infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
" re dirty conditions & accumulations of rubbish	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
" re infestation by insect pests	..	..	..	..	..	..	211
" inspected under Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
" " re overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" re Corporation house tenancies	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Caravans, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Clearance area - visits re rubbish, dereliction, etc.	...	..	..	..	..	..	40
Visits re noise nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Drains inspected and/or tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	240
Sewers " " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Visits to premises re closet conversions	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Corporation tips..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Rivers and streams	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Factories Act - Outworkers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Factories with power	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Factories without power	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act - inspections..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
" " " " " - revisits	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
" " " " " - investigations of accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Building site re sanitary accommodation (Factories Act)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Smoke observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Visits to premises re smoke emission, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Smoke control area visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1255
Dairies, milk vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Ice cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Catering premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Food shops - Butchers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
" " - Confectioners..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
" " - Fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
" " - Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" " - Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
" " - Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Food stalls in Market Hall..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Food vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Premises re making up of meat products	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Visits to Public Abattoir	..	..	..	..	..	..	621
" to private slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
" re unsound food	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Keeping of poultry, animals, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Visits re rats and mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Offensive Trades & Marine Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

Public Sanitary Conveniences..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Premises re rag flock manufacture..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Farms re.Brucellosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hospitals, day nurseries re quality of meat supplied under contract	..								17
Visits re burial under National Assistance Act	..	..	..	..	..				6
Burnley Road - stench from Sewage Works	..	..	..	..	..	..			7
Visits re septic tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Total									<u>4663</u>

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL VISITS

Rodent Operative: No. of Visits 2,821

TABLE OF NUISANCES RECORDED AND ABATED

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	159
" of informal notices served	..	..	..	..	114
" of statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	37
" of nuisances discovered..	..	..	..	..	140
" " " abated	..	..	..	..	124 x
" " " carried forward to 1966	..	..	..	..	71 x

x includes nuisances carried forward from 1964

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	18	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not incl. in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	155	52	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excl.outworkers' premises)	4	4	-	-
Total	177	61	3	-

2 - Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	2	-	2	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	-	-	-	-
Total	6	2	-	2	-

PART VIII OF THE ACTOUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133		Section 134			
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel making etc.	15	-	-	-	-	-
Finishing textile pieces	1	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

No. of rodent operatives employed - one (part-time).

Action relating to rodent control during 1965

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling Houses	All Other	
(a) No. of properties in district	7641	943	95
(b) No. of properties inspected	394	222	5
(c) Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections)	2394	335	62
(d) No. of Properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
Rats - major	-	5	2
minor	30	37	-
Mice - major	54	39	1
minor	260	129	2
(e) No. of infested properties treated	344	210	5
(f) Total treatments carried out (incl. re-treatments)	656	270	10
(g) No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	42	-	-

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT FOR RATS IN SEWERS

In April a 10% poison treatment, using Fluoracetamide, of the sewer system was carried out.

In July, test baiting of the sewer system was done, followed immediately by poison baiting with Fluoracetamide at all manholes where takes had been recorded.

In November, the July recorded takes were again poison baited with Fluoracetamide.

No legal action was taken and no notices were served under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

There are no camping sites in the Borough.

Towards the end of the year scrap dealers were found trespassing on Corporation owned cleared sites with their caravans and waggons. Difficulty was experienced in making them move on and proceedings were started against two van dwellers. The cases were heard in January 1966.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades carried out in Colne are:-

Tanners	3	Leather Dressers	1
---------	---	------------------	---

These businesses have been carried on without complaint during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 171 inspections were made to shops. Two written notices were served and eight written notices complied with. Verbal requests were made in fourteen instances and in sixteen cases verbal instructions were found to have been complied with. These were concerned with the display of Notices under the provisions of the Shops Acts. Observation shows that shops in the town are closing before the appointed hour.

ANALYSIS OF SHOPS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Antiques	1	Jewellers & Opticians. ..	2
Arts & Crafts	1	Ladies & Children's Wear	
Brushmaker	1	and Drapery	32
Builders Merchants and		Millinery	2
Fire-range Dealers	4	Launderettes	2
Butchers	24	Newsagents & Booksellers ..	20
Cabinet Makers and		Painters & Decorators ..	16
Upholsterers	1	Pet Shops	2
Carpet Dealers	1	Plumbers	9
Chemists	6	Printers, Stationery, etc..	3
Confectioners, cafes, etc...	23	Radio, T.V.,Electrical	
Coal Merchant	1	& Music Dealers	17
Cycle & Motor Cycle Dealers	2	Sweets	10
Dry Cleaners	3	Shoe Repairs & Sales.. ..	13
Fancy Goods	1	Self Service Stores	5
Fish Fryers	14	Tailors & Outfitters.. ..	6
Florists	3	Tobacconists	2
Furnishers (House)	4	Tripe Sellers	1
Garages	15	Wine & Spirit Merchants ..	2
Gas Appliances	1	Travel Agencies.. .. .	3
General Stores	2	Second Hand Goods	2
Glass & China Ware	2	Vacant Shops	29
Greengrocers	13		
Grocers & mixed	78	Market Hall:	
Hairdressers (Ladies)	17	Shops	17
" (Gents)	9	Stalls	24
Handyman's Stores	3	Cafes	3
Herbalists	1	Vacant	-
Ironmongers.and Hardware ..	5	TOTAL	<u>458</u>

Licences were granted to the proprietors of two Pet Shops, under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st May, 1964. The following premises were registered by the end of the year.

Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops Warehouses	Catering Establishments	Fuel Storage Depots
46	141	5	15	1

Of these, the following were inspected

4	20	1	-	-
---	----	---	---	---

180 visits were made for all purposes.

Contraventions in the standards required by the Act involved the service of 16 notices. One accident notified to the department was investigated.

There were no applications for exemptions in respect of overcrowding, temperature, sanitary conveniences or running water.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Eighty one observations, each of 30 minutes' duration were taken during the year from the 36 factory chimneys now in use in the district. In 6 instances it was found necessary to report the existence of a smoke nuisance to the management of the firms concerned. Twenty five visits were made to premises regarding smoke emissions or boiler problems, and advice given to management, engineers and stokers. No legal proceedings were taken.

Building Bye-laws made on October 1st. 1957, under the provisions of Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, require the provisions in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as is practicable the emission of smoke.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The target year for completion of the programme is 1976. This will absorb the built up parts of the town.

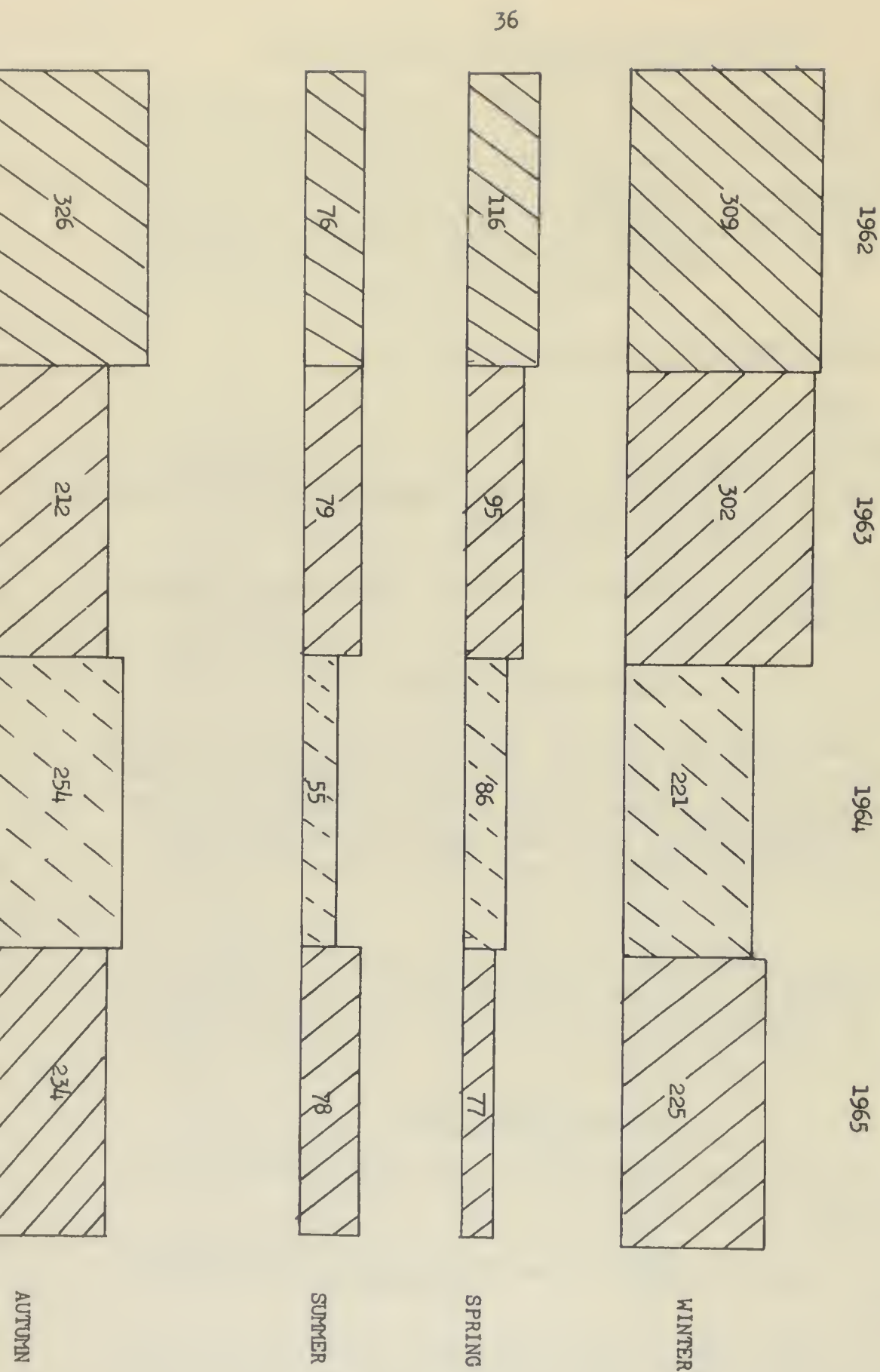
Three Smoke Control orders are in force. Over 1,000 houses and other buildings are within these areas.

A fourth Smoke Control Order was prepared and submitted for confirmation by the year end. This has since been confirmed and is due to come into operation in November, 1966.

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The data for this diagram is obtained from daily readings taken from an instrument situated in Bank House. This filters the dirt from a similar volume of air each day. The figures are expressed in microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre of air and are the average daily readings for the periods shown.

There would appear to be a reduction in the Winter and Spring periods over the years. Summer shows no change and in view of the small amount of fuel used this is to be expected. It is not possible to predict any long-term trend from these few years' results but it is evident that in view of the large amount of pollution during the Autumn and Winter months there is much room for improvement.



D I S I N F E S T A T I O N

Disinfestation is here taken to include all insects and parasites.

Private houses are inspected and disinfested upon complaint of infestation from the owner or occupier, and treatment is carried out according to circumstances.

The following treatments were carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector:-

TYPES OF PREMISES	NO. OF PREMISES	NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT
Council Houses	70	85
Other Houses	27	34
Schools	6	7
Tip	1	1
Business premises and others	10	11

Insecticides used depend on the type of infestation found. Bugs, house flies and blow flies are treated with D.D.T. dusts or liquid emulsions. Empty houses treated for fleas are dealt with by 'Gammexane' smoke generators. Cockroach infestations are treated with 'Dieldrin' and 'Malathion dusts'. The results obtained were quite satisfactory.

CORPORATION HOUSES - INCOMING TENANTS

Personal effects and premises of prospective Corporation tenants moving from slum clearance areas are inspected for vermin, and treatment arranged if found necessary.

S C H O O L S

There are 18 County Schools within the Borough. Of these 18 schools, there are 1 Grammar School and 3 Secondary Modern Schools.

In the older schools, although the closet accommodation is in good condition under normal usage, the mere fact that it is not under cover means that every Winter there are freeze ups and bursts. Action has been taken in the last two years to provide protection, in some cases by adapting the outside conveniences by building up the front and roofing over. This has been done at 4 schools. We should not be satisfied until all school conveniences are under cover with heating available to prevent freezing up.

For several decades coke has been the fuel used for the heating systems at most of the schools in the town. Many of these boiler plants have now had automatic stoking equipment fitted, using coal in place of coke.

Considered in relation to our policies for creating cleaner air, there was some misgiving when the first conversions took place. Were our school chimneys to be sources of smoke pollution!

Experience has now shown that we need not have worried unduly. Normal working gives a scarcely discernible plume from the chimney top.

One incident was however reported to this Department by a householder living near to one of the schools with this type of heating equipment. Black smoke had been seen pouring out of the chimney for several hours one morning. Investigation of the complaint showed that the flue was blocked.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. The reconstructed public swimming baths were opened in June, 1963.

They consist of the following:-

An adult swimming pool, children's pool, shower and foot baths, dressing rooms for use with the main pool, dressing cubicles for school children, sanitary accommodation and also seats for spectators. The children's swimming pool was modernised and reopened at the beginning of the 1962 swimming season, after being closed to the public for many years.

The water is chlorinated by automatic doser after filtration and reheating. Thirty-one samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples 30 were satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

H O U S I N G

Number of new houses erected during the year :-

	Houses	Flats	Bungalows
(i) By the Local Authority	4	80	-
(ii) By other Local Authorities	-	-	-
(iii) By other bodies and persons	2	-	36

Total number of new houses and flats built by the Local Authority under Housing Acts, 1919-1957 to the end of 1965 - 1,767

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	221
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose ..	1002
(c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	140
(2) Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	324

2. Houses Demolished:-

in Clearance Areas:

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	16	28	19
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on Land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.	3	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	24	2	2
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

	Number	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	-	-
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owners	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	92	-
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	9	-
(b) Housing Act, 1957, Sec. 9 & 16	-	-
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings Contained in Column (1)
Position at end of year:	(1)	(2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation -		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement	Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	-	-

7. Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement grants, etc.	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of -	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	1	-
(b) Approved by local authority	1	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	14
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	6
(e) Work completed	1	2
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants:-	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
Action during the year		
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	117	
(b) Applications approved by local authority	118	
(c) Work completed	102	

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The number of houses at the end of the year was 7,641 of which 7,278 were inhabited.

Approximately 150 houses have still to be dealt with under the slum clearance programme to the end of 1965, of which 57 are awaiting demolition.

Almost one-quarter of all dwellings in the town are Council houses, mainly living room, scullery, 3 bedrooms and bathroom type. In recent years the emphasis has been on building flats. The remainder are mostly terraced, stone built houses, of sound construction built around the beginning of this century, many of which lack modern amenities. Several house owners, mainly owner-occupiers have made applications for Standard Grants, as will be seen from the preceeding table.

Overcrowding - The exact number of cases of overcrowding is unknown, but probably very few. No cases of overcrowding on Corporation estates were found. One case of overcrowding was abated during the year by one of the two families moving to a vacant house next door.

The total number on the waiting list for Corporation houses at end of year was 577.

No. of applicants for Corporation flats	.. 182
" " " " " bungalows..	147
" " " " " houses	.. 248

Particulars of Housing Schemes in hand or contemplated :-

In hand : NIL

Contemplated : 50 houses and 50 flats.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	84
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	13
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	25
Bakers and/or Confectioners	23
Fried Fish Shops	14
Shops Selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	10
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	64
Others	7
Total	240

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16

REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	1	3
" " (Storage and Sale)	80	42
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	37	22
Total	118	67

MILK SUPPLY

SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT :

(a) Samples for Biological Examination -

	No. of samples	R E S U L T S		
		Positive	Negative	No Result
Total number submitted	73			
Results :-				
(i) Tuberculosis		-	14	-
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test		13	56	3
(iii) " Culture Test		7	4	-
(iv) " Biological Test		5	7	1

The milk from two cows at one farm was diverted for pasturization following the identification of these two cows with the Brucella organism.

(b) Samples for Statutory Tests -

	No. of Samples	R E S U L T S		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	16	12	2	2
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	4	4	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test	4	4	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	1	1	-	-

ICE CREAM

Ice Cream is no longer made in the town.

There are on the register, 82 retailers who sell, almost exclusively, pre-packed ice-creams. In addition, there are 4 motor vehicles from neighbouring authorities from which ice cream is sold in the district.

Forty five inspections were made during the year.

Ten samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Nine were Grade 1 and 1 Grade 2.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Excluding the Public Abattoir and the two private slaughterhouses, 199 inspections were made to premises preparing and/or selling food. The following notices were served and complied with :-

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
Informal	6	2
Verbal	12	16

The work carried out in respect of these notices was :-

Provision of counter screens, painting and decoration, provision of sinks, wash basins and hot water, with soap, towels and nail brushes, provision of artificial lighting, "wash hands" notices and first aid kits, repair of structural defects and provision of refuse bins.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The importance of cleanly practices is stressed to all food traders and others handling food, and no opportunity is missed of speaking to various organisations or of prominently displaying clean food posters.

FOOD POISONING

There were no cases of food poisoning during 1965.

MEAT INSPECTIONPUBLIC ABATTOIR

Slaughtering is carried out at the Abattoir by the North East Lancashire Wholesalers Ltd., on their own behalf and for any other butcher requiring animals slaughtered, at charges agreed by the Corporation.

Improvements were carried out to the Abattoir in 1951/52, additional lairage provided in 1953, and a refrigerator and an overhead weighing scale were installed in 1955. The N.E.L. Wholesalers Ltd., installed a deep freeze refrigerator which came into use on the 1st January, 1960. A cowshed to hold 24 cows was built and came into use in 1962. Every endeavour is made to ensure that slaughtering takes place under the most hygienic conditions.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES :

Two private slaughterhouses are licensed, these being the Co-operative Society's Slaughterhouse in Stanley Street, and James Pickles and Sons, rear, 5 Market Street.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED1965

	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouses		Totals
		Stanley St.	Rear 5 Market St.	
Cows	1292	-	-	1292
Cattle other than cows ..	2272	674	128	3074
Sheep and Lambs	9557	2326	412	12295
Pigs	2857	1186	-	4043
Calves.. .. .	38	-	-	38
Totals	16016	4186	540	20742

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT1965

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3074	1292	38	12295	4043	-
Number inspected	"	"	"	"	"	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - Whole carcasses condemned	2	4	9	31	8	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	603	764	4	608	571	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	19.71	59.51	36.84	5.20	14.32	-
Tuberculosis only - Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	23	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.58	-
Cysticercosis - Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

IMPORTED MEAT

The following quantity of Imported Meat was distributed from the Abattoir during the year:-

Total Nett weight - 59 tons 0 cwt. 2 qtrs. 16 lbs.

MEAT AND FOOD CONDEMNEDMEAT AND OFFAL

From disease other than Tuberculosis:-

			Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat	..	..	2	10	1	22				
Offal	..	..	8	16	2	20				
							11	7	0	14

From Tuberculosis:-

			Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.				
Meat	..	..	-	3	16				
Offal	..	..	2	3	5				
							3	2	21
Total							11	10	3 7

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

Condemned meat and offal from the Public Abattoir and private slaughterhouses is disposed of through trade channels. It is collected twice weekly, and is used for the manufacture of tallows, grease, bone meal and fertilisers. The meat is stained with a green dye at the Abattoir.

OTHER FOODS

107 certificates were issued to cover the following items of foodstuffs examined and rejected as unfit for human consumption:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Miscellaneous boxes of fresh fruit		7	2	21
Miscellaneous canned goods				8
Miscellaneous frozen foods		2	0	0
Canned fruit		3	1	13
Canned frozen liquid egg		1	0	0
Canned vegetables		4	0	12
Canned meat		2	3	14
2 gammon hams				25
	<hr/>			
Total	1	1	1	9
	<hr/>			

These goods were disposed of by controlled tipping.

I N D E X

Abattoir	46	Unmarried Mothers	
Ambulance	13	Illegitimate Infants and Homeless	
Animals Slaughtered	46	Infants	16
Ante-Natal Clinic	13		
Area of Borough.. .. .	5		
Atmospheric Pollution	36		
		Laboratory Facilities.. .. .	12
		Legal Proceedings	29
		LOCAL ACTS AND REGULATIONS.. .. .	18
Baby Foods	15		
Bacteriological examinations	12	Maternity Home	13
Births:-		Meat Inspection	46-49
Comparative Tables	8,10	Medical Comforts - Loan of.. .. .	17
Live	7,11	Mental Health	17
Still	7,11	Midwifery	17
Birth-Rate.. .. .	7,11	Milk Supply.. .. .	44
		Minor Ailment Clinic	15
		Movable Dwellings and Camping Sites	33
		Nuisances Recorded & Abated	29
Carcasses Inspected and Condemned	47	Offensive Trades.. .. .	33
Child Life Protection	16	Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	35
Children's Act, 1948	16	Ophthalmic Clinic.. .. .	17
Child Welfare	16	Orthopaedic Clinic	17
Child Welfare Clinic.. .. .	16	Orthoptic Clinic.. .. .	17
Chiropody	14		
Clean Air Act	35	Pathological Examinations	12
Clean Food Campaign	45	Pet Shops	34
Clearance Areas.. .. .	23	Population	5
Clinics for Children.. .. .	15	Premature Infants	13
Closet Accommodation.. .. .	26	Principal Industries	5
Committee	1	Private Slaughterhouses	46
Common Lodging Houses	33	Public Cleansing.. .. .	27
Condemned Meat and Food	48,49		
Convalescent Home Care	14	Rainfall	6
		Rateable Value	5
		Report of Chief Public Health Inspector	
Day Nurseries	16	Introduction	22,23
Deaths:-		Rivers and Streams	25
Comparative Tables	8,10	Rodent Control	33,34
Infant	7,11		
Maternal	7	SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES	24-38
Principal Causes	9,11	Sanitary Inspections	28
Death Rate.. .. .	7,11	School Health	14
Dental Clinic	15	Sewage Disposal	25
Disinfection	28	Shops within the Borough	34
Disinfestation	37	Smoke Control	35
Disposal of Condemned Meat		Smoke Control Areas	35
and Offal	49	Staff	2
Drainage and Sewerage	25		
		STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	5-11
		Swimming Baths and Pools	38
Factories Inspections	30	Temperature.. .. .	6
Factories - Outwork	31	Tuberculosis:-	
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations		Chest Clinic	14
1960	45	New Cases and Mortality	21
FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION	43	No. on Register.. .. .	15
Food Poisoning	45		
Food Premises within the Borough	43	Vaccination.. .. .	19
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH		Vaccination Clinics	17
SERVICES	12-17	Venereal Diseases Clinics	14
Hearing Aid Repair Service	14	Water Supply	24,25
Home Help	17		
Home Nursing	17		
Hospitals	12,13		
Houses - No. of	5		
HOUSING	39-42		
Ice Cream	45		
Immunisation	19		
Immunisation Clinic	15		
Imported Meat	48		
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES	19-21		
Infectious Diseases Notification	20		
Institutional Provision for :-			
Persons in Need of Care and			
Attention.. .. .	12		



